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MONDAY OCTORER 16 1905

CIRCULATION DURING SEPTEMBER

Geo. L. Bloomfield, Auditor of The St. Louis depublic, being duly sworn, says that the actual nuber of full and complete copies of The Daily and 'unday Republic printed during the month of September, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per achedule below: Confes | Date

1	.000 14	102,000
2	120 17 (Sunday)	127,376
3 (Sunday)	270 14	102,314
4 102		192,000
8	400 20	101,200
C. /	230 21	102,050
7	100 22	101,480
4	290 23	102,470
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10 (Senday) 125	610 25	102,100
11	570 36	163,690
12	A20 27	101,900
13	150 29	100,910
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Total for the month		
Less all copies spoiled	in printing, left o	ver
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Net number distribu	ted	3,001,694
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And said Geo. L. Bloomfield further says that the umber of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of September was 19.62 per cent. GEO. L. BLOOMFIELD, Auditor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day

of September, 1905.

W. O. SOMMERFIELD, My term expires July 26, 1909. Notary Public.

STAND BY JEROME.

position, and rather strong opposition, in his race to succeed himself as District Attorney; and Mr. Jerome openly appeals over the heads of partles to

The situation is unique it might be called a case of novel impression in politics; and definitely defines the issue between high-standard public serv not win it will be because the people of New York are behindhand in political morality and lacking in their sense of obligation to the country at large.

New York's obligation to give Jerome a sweeping victory is precisely what Missouri's duty was in the case of Folk. Decency has no choice but to support the principles of official conduct which such men represent and which the people have elevated and emphasized as an issue. Aggressive tonesty in officials is a principle vital to the conntry at large, which ought to be maintained in New York at any sacrifice of party or partisan considera-

CHIPS FROM SOUTHERN WORKSHOPS.

The annual report of the Southern Italiway Comseventy seven quarries and coal mines, thirteen cotton seed oil plants, eight fertilizer works and more

In addition more than 250 previously existing fifty four new industrial establishments were under

outside capital were larger than in any previous year, and the portion of the report on this subjeccloses with the statement that the underlying con-

Southwest than for the Southeast. The tide in the ters and life insurance companies combined,

THE RIVER AND THE LAKES. ther a normanent fourteen-foot channel from Lake siened by Congress to make surveys and estimates

The engineers, however, do not find the condinumber of dredge beats and the cost of maintain- sumption is that Mr. Roosevelt will have the proing a continuous channel of fourteen feet depth | ple solidly with him in a demand for revision.

means of clearing away the sand bars gation between St. Louis and the Gulf than that we i of the old guard in their party, and advocate revi-

If a fourteen foot channel is deemed, at present.

navigation we have now. Probably a channel of while defenders of the machine powers that be: eight or ten feet could be kept open from the mouth | and these papers take for granted that the Presiof the Illinois to Cairo by the expenditure of no dent will persist in forcing revision to the front. more money than is now spent every year for the The so-called independent press, such as the Philabetterment of navigation in the Ohio.

think.

of heavy and bulky freight.

PLENTY OF COTTON WANTED.

From the rate at which new cotton mills are

representing 4,775,000 spindles, which is very nearly

the demand, notwithstanding the high pressure at country-sweeping issue for 1908,

facture of this great stable.

That the cotton manufacturing interests of Old, that they really do. England will eventually be transferred to the South as those of New England are now being transferred is more than probable, unless the move is anticipat- imp has got into the freshmen. In several of our ern mills.

they can pick out, rather than by restricting the junities, culture in order to steady prices.

Cotton provides the cheapest clothing that mankind has ever known, and the number of people who is growing all the time. Cut out speculation and a failing off. give the mills all the cotton they can use at fair prices, and in ten years the American crop will found to pick out a crop of that size.

The difficulty and the cost of picking are already felt to be the main obstacles to the almost unlimited expansion of the American crop. The man who work efficiently will effect a revolution in the cotton industry of the South not less than that which

UGLY CAST OF BRIBERY.

The Mutual's contribution last year to Chairman Babcock was given outright in cash and for the express explicit purpose of preventing "tariff legislafirst instance in which it has been admitted that the unlawful and criminal negotiations have had legislation or the prevention of legislation directly

This donation, then, had all the cast, mold and the machine which controlled legislation. And the clusive that the "protective" tariff exists for the olies and paid its money therefor is the simplest, plainest and strongest truth.

industrial plants were enlarged during the year, and with tariff privileges it is high time that the people

MR. ROOSEVELT AND REVISION.

Commenting on the Massachusetts platform pariff, the Nation declares that it is important

"He cannot under longer keep the country in doubt as to whether he is sincerely for tariff reearn the campaign contributions of the standput-

These are significant observations coming from

that presidential diguity will not permit of the deniai of every political rumor which is baseless; so

issue. And the reason which underlies the pre-

speech in Ohio and the failure of the Ohio conven-

delphia Public Ledger, Springfield Republican and At any rate, let us have the deep channel from New York Evening Post, assert Mr. Roosevelt's Lake Michigan throughout the length of the Illi- atendrastness in the most positive terms, while the nois River. Possibly we may do better with the Democratic press everywhere, with a few excep-Mississippi after a while than the engineers now | tions, expresses the mind of Democrats to the effect that the President's policies, of revision especially, Even with an eight-foot channel permanently and rare regulation, being essentially Democratic, naintained below St. Louis the Mississippi would deserve indorsement, and that Mr. Roosevelt ought again become the carrier of an enormous tonarge to be credited with sincerity until the contrary is shown. That the press as a whole utters the mind of the people, their confidence in Mr. Roosevelt and

indorsement of his policies, is certain. Mr. Roosevelt will likely not outrage the faith far off. building, the planters of the South need hardly curtail their acreage in order to get good prices for
solutely exacted. His reforms will require the

Sensita's consens to be worn out. their product. Reference has frequently been made in these columns to the rapid increase in the cotton manufacturing industry of the South, but, odd as it may seem, this is nothing by comparison with what master the situation. Mr. Roosevelt will be less that the strength section in the country. We watched him closely in the country. We watched him closely in the country. We watched him closely in the country watched him closely in the country. We watched him closely in the country watched him closely in the country watched him closely in the country. We watched him closely in the country watched him closely in the country. We watched him closely in the country watched him their product. Reference has frequently been made Senate's consent, it is true, and the Senate is not

half of all the mills in the South. Many other new mills are in course of construction, and many long idle have been brought into use again.

A correspondent of the Manufacturers' Record reports that all these mills are working to their full capacity, many having orders one and two years about. The appeal of the mills are working to their full capacity, many having orders one and two years about. The appeal of the mills in the South. Many other new mills are in course of construction, and many long revision is the issue closest to the country, the issue was beating like a child's. When the night was over, and the angle ence gone, we stood on the capacity with the echolog house in tront, ile was tired, but not exhausted, but not exhausted to other policies, if Mr. Roosevelt would get results. If Mr. and the was the better for his six weeks' and the angle of potentiality, and it must be made first in constitution, not sacrificed or subordinated to other policies, if Mr. Roosevelt would get results. If Mr. Roosevelt misses his opportunity with tack. restriction already, in the form of the defeated ahead. The supply of cotton goods sti'l lars behind sion he will leave the Democrats a convincing and

those of the South, and their steady increase by the enlargement of old plants and the building of new ones prove that this activity is not confined to Europe, but that the demand for cotton goods is practically world-wide, and that the state of the st practically world-wide, and that there is unlimited for many a year. Senator Clapp has as good as profit to be had both in the growing and the manu- intimated that separate statehood can be had if the Sequoyahans really want it, and they are showing

Hadleyburg has been corrupted again and the ed by the investment of American capital in South- great institutions of learning this year a good stout rod in the hands of an able schoolmaster to incul-In the meantime, the plain lessen of the situation cate something of a sober purpose in the new is that cotton growers in this country are apt to matriculants would seem fit, since the sophomores, find their best profits in raising as much cotton as , who usually attend to it, are behind their oppor-

Texas is growing in grace and goodness as well as in wealth and population all the time. While her use it, or who increase their annual supplies of it. towns increase, the census of her Penitentlary shows

St. Louis will not stop at building the cars for rise to 20,000,000 bales if, indeed, the labor can be the Panama Railroad, but will insist upon supplying the largest percentage of freight tonnage for the

RECENT COMMENT

Peer Richard Junior's Philosophy saturday Evening Post.

"Just as good" is seldom good and never just. Happiness is the only legitimate investment that pays

Pride is always too big for its shoes and not large enough for its hat.

Perhaps Japan will yet get that indemnity merican tourists.

After 10 ft does not require chloroform to make a man orget his birthday.

Man was created first, but woman came a second after and asked him how long he had been waiting.

Some men are born rich, some achieve riches, and ome are related to presidents of insurance companies. Although war is more horrible than it ever was, peace is more beautiful. And is the contrast deepens the

world gains. If the plutoernts keep on giving money back to ablic, we may yet be able to call this the new age of One difference between a politician and a reformer

that a politician may get rich out of politics and a reformer may get poor. A salesman who never opens his sample fails at business. But that is the way some persons

carry around their religion. One man take his work as a mone around his nech and sinks to apathy. Another takes it as a stepping stone and mounts to success

An Ordinary Man, obliged to choose between tw arhs, row approaching on the one a Candid Friend and in the other a Bitter Enemy. Which did he take?

A glance into the Government Printing Office causes the cold chills to chase in quick succession up and down the back of no less a personage than Chalrman Landis of the House Committee on Printing. Why the chairman did not long ago make these discoveries is more a cause of wonder than that he should be surprised to find

ed every year in the office, and, while there is no graft, the extravagance is startling. Wonderful and expensive works of science are produced, but they are not taken seriously. Even the porters would not have them, and to get them out of the way it was necessary to have

man, they are not much of a revelation to the people a he have had occasion to use the Government's publications, and there are many such people. That the Goverument disseminates a great deal of information there matter. If the members of Congress in touch with the work gave it more attention there would be no necessity for the shock sustained by Chairman Landis.

tuti-Americanium in Purto Rico Harper's Weekly.

eral fact of the present attitude toward us of the people of Porto Rico, as compared with their attitude when we first came among them, a strong presumption would be established, not only that things had been going raderong rested, in some degree at least, upon our own shoulders. There is now sweeping over this island a wave of anti-Americanism too intense and too widearread to be accounted for by any of the standard ex-

If discontent alone, in however intense a form, full sered in broad characterization, the state of mind of one people here, then those standard explanations might suffice. But, unfortunately, an analysis of Porto Rican yields elements less agreeable than even the most aggravated forms of discontent. Disintegrated into its component parts, we find ilberated from Porto Rican anti-Americanism a very considerable quantity of disgue

mek hard. "It is a good rule never to take four minutes to de what you can well accomplish in three." "A young man ought first to be a clean,

aione, but in judgments-judgments of women, men, his

"An honorable man must be hunest, not

safe and certain in the worst stages of the river, to the President have evoked a continual and HALL CAINE TELLS STORY would be a vast improvement on the low-water gradually rising storm of present from many erst.

BY HALL CAINE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 15.—To hear of a dear friend's death across 2,600 miles of ocean. to be powerless for any outgood of help and useless for any offices of affection, is to suffer a bereavement that deals a double bloom.

blow.

I had feared it was coming. I had expected it. I had even recknoed with certain contingencies which might arise in connection with it. Now it has come as death nearly always does, with a suddenness that is terrible. I met on the Riviera whose friendship, with that of Sir Charles Wyndham, I should recognize as longer and always more intimate than my own, and we talked of the end that was not

Is going on in England.

Owing to several causes, one of which is the end of the war in the East, and probably not the least of which is the cheap and abundant supply of material from last year's American crop, the cotton manufacturing industry of England has lately taken a boom of remarkable dimensions.

A trade circular recently issued by a Manchester concern tells of no less than fifty-five new mills built during the last year in the Lancashire district, representing 4.775.088 spindles, which is very nearly restriction already, in the form of the defeated

the danger-not counted with the magnifi-cent powers of recup-ration which he had atways shown bimself to possess and so we gave way to hope and cheerful sperits.

I knew Henry Irving through so many years that it seems difficult to remember a time when I did not know him; but the dates in his blography show me that I was IS years of age when I met him first. was it years of age when I met him first. He was then playing his first famous entagement in "The Belis," and after seeing his performance on two successive nights from the front row of the gallery I exercised the only gift I was conscious of in writing out the entire play from memory. That led to the beginning of our acquaintance, laid the foundations of our friendship and paved the way to lifelong relations that were always affectionate and sometimes intimate. That was thirty-

came back to me with a throb of emother that was not altogether without a per-sonal pang), on that first night of his last season at Drury Lane, when he stood there before the cheering audience, a frail bent, grave, worn-out old man. The years between had witnessed many changes, many developments many thumpis many many developments, many triumphs, many disappointments, many losses and many

SUCCESS UPON SUCCESS. The development of Henry Irving's reputation during the years of our friendship constitutes the story of his life as the public knew it. His first success, if great, was his higher parent have he knew it. His first success, if great, was not greater than other actors have known, but he followed it up by success apon success. He who has written a good book, the composer who produced a fine opera, has his work standing to his credit formys, but it is the pathetic peruliarity of the actor's calling that he must follow in achievement by achievement or his ame falls back, Irving did so. fame falls back. If ving did so.

There were times of varying popularity; periods when he was condemned and even ridiculed; there were other professional antagonisms to encounter and public hostility to withstand; there were acople to say he was the best of actors, and others to say he was the worst; but through it all there was the steady growin of reputation, the well-deserved reward of earnest effort and substantial success.

Perhaps it cuminated in the knightheed Perhaps it culminated in the knightheed Perhaps it culminated in the knightheed which the Queen conferred upon him at the recommendation of Lord Roseberry. A decoration which carries little distinction to some men brought dignity and authority to Irving, lifted up his profession in the eyes of the public and gathered his own craft around him as a loyal company about an acknowledged chief. In the at-

mosphere of that unquestioned loyalty he has died, and here in America, no less than in England, his loss will be lamented than in England, his loss will be inmented among his own people as that of their friend and coursed as well as their un-crowned savereign.

The development of Henry Irving's art as an actor during the years of my knowl-edge of him was not less conspicuous. In those early days of "The Bells" he had temperament, observation and intensity.

these early days of the field he had been been perament, observation and intensity. But the powers of thought, the capacity for sympathy, the electric touch of human insight and imagination which vitalized some phase of nearly everything he did in later years was only faintly indicated in the performances that first brought him fame.

PECULIARITIES. There was, indeed, an intermediate period when his best friends were discressed by peculiarities which threatened to clocute his qualities tablits and manner and volce—a lamentable indistinctness objects to several the construction of the constru rice were only the consequences of over-

forces were only the consequences of over-work, the legacy of a long devotion to outy, the penalty that a man always pays who will not rest the thred brain when he may and cannot when he will. Happily his facest gifts shore out bright-est at the last. His performance of Glecket on the first night of his season at Drury Lane was assuredly the fibest thing he ever did in his life. We who had seen him in everything for thirty to forty years were all of the same opinion. had seen him in everything for thirty to forty years were all of the same opinion. I put that performance at the nead of the greatest thirgs that come to my memory—a memory which covers the Shyiosk of Novelit the Othello of Salvin, the Lear of Rossi, the Macbeth of Phelps, the Hamlet of Booth, and in its different way, the Rip of Jefferson, I count it with the creative efforts of poets and componers. I place it above the place of mere interpretation, on the heights of absolute imagination.

Among a company of actors and

posses playing their little peris on a le stage. It stood out as a living man, eving prelate who had stepped forth a living presse with man stepped from another age and was breathing before us. Living always told his friends that Becket was his best impersonation, and he was right, and now I find some comfort in the thought that it was

But the development of Henry living's ersonality during the years of our friend-lip was for me still more interesting. I hould say that when I knew him first he a young man of full average shilling, certainly of outstanding genius, and

a man of real intellectual attainments in the beat sense of education.

He could not hope, and indeed never attempted, to obviate the initial advantages of a liberal liberary training, but all their reading and close study of many subjects could do he did, so that at the end he was a man of fine intellect, richly enhoused with a general acquaintance with many subjects and a special knowledge of some. This came to lim directly through the exercise of his profession. He was, first and last and above all else, an actor. His talk was largely of actors and acting, he knew a thousand stories of the great actors of the past, and had made himself familiar with every artifice of their art. He had few pleasures and hearily no amusements. An attempt to keep a country house and a large garden broke down by lack of interest on the part of the owner and a consequent pithaging of his servants. He had the utter absorption in a siegle pursuit which is one of the unfailling notes of genius. And through the channel of he art his mind became entriched with various knowledge.

PLAY PROHIBITED

OF HENRY IRVING'S CAREER London, Oct. 16.—That the body of Str Henry Irving should find a resting place in Westminster Abbey appears to be a very general desire. An editorial in this morning's Daily

An editorial in this morning's Daily

a play for him on the subject of Mahomet, and we worked together for several
months in collecting the material that was
to give the atmosphere of truth to our
story. The play was practically prohibited
by the Lord Chamberlain, but living's
work on it did not go for nothing—it had
been a liberal education to both of us.
And this long labor of self-culture left its
marks upon his face.

It was always a good face, and in an
early photograph which I found in the
isle of Man of a photograph taken at five
and twenty, when he was a strolling actor)
It was bright and handsome, but the
thought and the work and perhaps the sortow of later years transformed it into one
of the country when we plead for a
public interment in the Abbey."

The flood of tribules of admiration and, affection is increasing,
from King Elward downward.

Well is something to have lived for
isn't it."

That is not quite my last memory of
hienry living, for he sent me his love are
good wishes a few days before I sailed for of later years transformed it into one

the noblest and most arresting faces of the housest and most arresting faces of the age.

Perhaps his character, even more than his mind, underwent striking developments turing the years of our acquaintance. The broyancy and bounding spirits of the earlier years gave way for a time to certain Voltairean humor, which was often biffing and sometimes amusing. diffig and sometimes amusing.

LOVE FOR MONKEYS.

He loved nearly all animals, and especially dogs, but he had a sort of bitter affection for monkeys. I was staying with him in Manchester a few years ago, when he suggested that we should go, together with Miss Terry, to see a huge monkey that had latery been bought for the public garders at Hellevue. The monkey was brought out of his cage by his keeper and put on a table, around which we were all seated. Then Irving made advances toward his new friend and ordered a glass of port for him. The monkey supped his wine like a man, put down the glass and smacked his lips with pleasure.

Defink up, old fellow, said Irving, and he reach d out his hand to give the glass to the thoulest again. Then the monkey, substabling his purpose and thinking he meant to take the wine near, suatched at the glass with one hand, clutched at Irving a heat with the other and held. LOVE FOR MONKEYS.

dicting his purpose and thinking he to take the wine away, snatched at glass with one hand, clutched at igs head with the other and held both. I screamed, and I think Miss y nearly fainted, but hying remained active self-possessed. As soon as the per had liberated him he said:

monkey drank it.

"Now, another," said Sir Henry, and the monkey drank the third glass also.

That's my revenue," said Irving. "The tascal will awake with a headache in the

nothing."
But better than the Voltarian humor in his character was the tenderness which came appearance; when the troubles of life fell thick upon him and his friends were thick upon him and his friends were is on every side. I met him at the of his room in the Lyceum one after when he was returning from the sick bed of an old comrade. His eyes were very ted and his voice husky.

The world is growing very lonesome. said. "At every turn of life there the to be less and less to live for here'll be nobedy left to one by and by. DEEP SENTIMENT.

In common with all monly men, he felt the appeal of women. The sex instinct in his bighest sense was always strong in Irving, and it was literally thought of him that, so fend of the society of men and possessed of the genius of friendship, the world would have been rothing to him if women had not been in it. His voice would sensibly soften when a woman entered the room and in a moment he would be at once aunthor man and the same. The consciousness of having hurt the feedings of a woman, however unwittingly, seemed to be acutely painful to him. I locall the incident of the nomination of a certain physician for a club of which living was a prominent member. Remembering that the physician had been the open enemy of one of his friends, who was dead, living resisted the nomination, and as a censequence of his influence the cradidate was "blackbulled." Some weeks passed, and at a fushionable recognition the d, and at a fashionble reception wife of the physician stepped She said nothing and only he hand, but there was a look of She said actining and only held out her mand, but there was a look of pain in her face that touched Irving desply. He could not speak, but, turning to one of us a moment afterwards, he said:

"That shows what a poor thing revenge is. We may have a quarrel with a man and think we are fighting fair, but God help us, men, we forest that show her.

and think we are fighting fair, but Go help us, men, we forget that when we are hitting the man we may be hitting a woman as well."

BOON COMPANION enty living was by nature the most and of beings. He was born to be boon companion of all good fellows, loved to have his friends about him ays, to give them good dinners, and, we all, good suppers; to sit far into tight with them drinking healths and the through the echcing London tests in the dead white light of early

call hot yet uncertain, he was constantin fathering his friends about him, and
take are the stories that some of us
outly tell of interminable, and some grosum, symposiums at his club and in the
investment room at the back of his theter. Money was nothing to him in those
ary but a means to enjoy himself and to has been a means to enjoy himself and to mg happiness to his friends, and as long fortune came to him with both he poured her treasury into

Old friends down on their luck, old acin capitie, it was sometimes impossible testrain him from charities that we have been reckless in a rich man and

IOVED RELICS.

If he had any selfishness it was only in
the presession of rare and beautiful obteris refereess books, objects of art and
saids of great men- and the people who
had such things to sell were quick to learn
where it was best to sell them. His moons
in Graffon street and at the theater were
call of treasures, and even in his most
prosperous days, one way or other, his
money too often went through his hands
like water. He loved to live, and during LOVED RELES like water. He loved to live, and during the best of his life he lived vividly every day and every hour of it.

Such was the natural man, and if at a Such was the natural man, and if at a later period his character seemed to develop for awhile a certain bitterness, the charge was not to be wondered at, in the light of the buffeting he suffered at the hinds of an inscrutable fate. The old favorite of the footlights seemed to lose his hold; the public applicable, but no longer followed him. He had never been a practical man in the commercial sense, and hat us in his prosperous times he had sometimes spent more on some of his productions than could possibly return to him if he filled his theater to its utmost

Had there came on rapidly; his treasures had to be disposed of and his rare books had to be sold as part of 'the library of efore his time, became a rambler with-

t the belier of him and he said bitter ings of the public-especially the play-dig public, who ran after the plays and

en broke down
part of the
liaging of his
absorption in
one of the undi through the
ad became enlige.

This great proto its producer,
of scenes, and
scholar afterscholar afterteanking him for a reference that
the counter closely home to me. I tried in
some fishle way to cay what a priceiess
thing it was to have won the love of a
punite that could express itself in a sense
like that. It was wenth everything else
a man's work could bring to him-so perbentil so fervent so affectionate, so deep,
so true I think I was a good deal moved
when I said this and I am sure that

voice that could parely support itself: Yes, it is something to have lived for:

Yes, it is something to have lived for: isn't it?

That is not quite my last memory of Henry Irving, for he sent me his love and good wishes a few days before I sailed for New York, but I prefer to think of it as my last, for it leaves him for me in the position he liked best to fill—that of the loyal and grateful and devoted servant of the public.

And now, having recovered from the shock of his death. I do not lament his suiden end. He died in the full of time, at the height of his fame and in the midst of the work he loved the best. There is nothing to regret, but much to be glad of and to be proud of and to rejoice in. That a great man in any walk of life should die when his work is done, is not terrible at all, but a fact that roits death of nearly all its terror.

Such was Irving's case; and, speaking as one of his oldest surviving friends, much

one of his oldest surviving friends, much as I shall miss his affectionate comrade-ship. I shall not allow myself to be sorry that, after his long fourney and his heavy day the tired traveler has bein down to rest. He is gone, and there is no one to take

soon.
It will live in the greater dignity which he gave to the actor's calling; in the higher alms with which he inspired it; in the distinction which his commanding personality secured for it; and, above all, in the layer of the many hearts that were

YOUTH SERIOUSLY SLASHED IN BATTLE WITH NEGRO.

William M. O'Hearn Wounded by Man Said to Be Lester Dryson, and Latter Is Arrested.

William M O'Hearn, 18 years old, of No. 1925 North Grand avenue, was out and seriously wounded by Leater Dryson, 18, a negro living at No. 2015 Howard street, at 7 o'clock hist night in a fight which occurred at Ginsgow and Cass avenues. O'Hearn's left car was split and the left side of his face cut open.

The trouble between the men is said to have been brought about by a remark which o'Hearn is charged with addressing to a negro girl, who accompanied Dryson to a merry-go-round at that cornet.

Dryson is said to have resented the remark, and a fight was the outcome. In the mixup, the negro used a knife or razor. William M O'Hearn, 18 years old, of

Fourteen stitches had to be taken Fourteen stitches had to be taken in O'Hearn's face and eight stitches were necessary to sew up his ear. He was taken home and his condition is pronounced serious.

Dryson was arrested at his home, but denied being the guilty party. He was identified by O'Hearn as his assailant. He is being held a prisoner at the Ninth District Station.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING BOY HE HELPED TO SELL PAPERS.

Segro "Newsle" Under Arrest on Charge of Taking Afternoon's Proceeds From Fellow-

With an eye to the advantage of large sales, Abner Delaney, a negro, 12 years old, is charged with first aiding Ben James, a white newsboy, to dispose of his papers and then robbing him of the prepapers and then routing him of the pro-ceeds of his eftermon's business. The amount stolen was lecents.

Patrolman John C. Guffer of the Eighth District was told of the alleged theft and arrested Belancy, who is locked up at the station and will be sent to the Juvenile Court.

venue, and Delaney at No. 2542 Walnur VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

-W. W. Bruce of Casey, Ill., stayed at the Madison yesterday. -W. W. Norman of Devices, Mc., stayed at A. Wilson of Pledment, Me., registered Larlede yesterda. -W. H. Duncan of Years Haute, Ind., Mayor, -W. T. Juden of Cipe Girardesu, Mo., v at the Jefferson vesterday. -C. A. Power of Springfield, Mo., was a —J. A. Gardner of Kansus City. Mo., regis tered at the Planters yesterday. - tharies M Enetein of Londsville, Kv., reg-intered at the Pinnters restorday

At Chicago Hotels.

PERCENTAL SPECIAL Chicago, Oct. 15. These St. Louis persons are registered at notels here to-day; Hayward Whole E. C. Safferni. Wholesoft Whole E. H. Alexander, W. E. Barres, M. Hough, E. H. Hayes, N. W. McLeod, W. Weste.

D. W. Weare. Morrison R. A. Collins, S. Thompson and wife, T. J. Wright. A. Stehbins. Sherran House. J. A. Stehbins. Victoria H. C. James, T. M. Jenkins. Keiserhof L. L. Harris. Fire at Connerville, 1. T. Ardmore, I. T., Oct. 15.—The general nerchandise store of Connor & Coltum t. Connerville, an inland town, was grared last night. The fire was evidently f incentiary origin. The loss is placed

From The Republic of Get. 17, 1886 The Wahsels and C. & A. contintook's hand in the fight. Following the Wahamh rate of \$1.75 to Kan-tor City, the Missouri Pacific in-stantly occumenced selling tickets

General Marmaduke

portation Company, annount the concern would lay up it rather than pay increased